Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *lusorious* lots, dancing and stage-plays. *Bishop Sanderson.*

Lu'sory. *adj.* [*lusorius*, Latin.] Used in play.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lusory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LUST. *n. s.* [luſt, Saxon; *lust*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn, Epicurism and *lust*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Lust, and rank thoughts. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They are immoderately given to the *lust* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but flie from it, that is, think not at all of it. *Taylor's holy Living.*

2. Any violent or irregular desire.

I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them. *Exod.* xv. 9.

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wilinesse they imagined. *Psal.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lusts*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The *lust* of lucre. *Pope.*

3. Vigour; active power. Not used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may be, the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To Lust. *v. n.*

1. To desire carnally.

Inconstant man, that loveth all he saw,
And *lusted* after all that he did love. *Roscommon.*

2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted* to give. *Sidney.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To list; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they *lust*. *Psal.* lxxiii. 7.

4. To have irregular dispositions.

The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat? *Num.* xi. 4.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Jam.* iv. 5.

Lu'stful. *adj.* [*lust* and *full*.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With beastly sin thought her to have defil'd. *Fairy Qu.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

Lu'stfully. *adv.* [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.

Lu'stfulness. *n. s.* [from *lustful*.] Libidinousness.

Lu'stihed. } *n. s.* [from *lusty*.] Vigour; sprightliness; corporal ability. Not now in use.
Lu'stihood. }

A goodly personage,
Now in his freshest flower of *lustyhed*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Fa. Qu.*

Reason and respect
Make livers pale, and *lustihood* dejected. *Shakespeare.*

I'll prove it on his body;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *lustyhood*. *Shakespeare.*

Lu'stily. *adv.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

Now, gentlemen,
Let's tune, and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *lustily* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southern.*

Lu'stiness. *n. s.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

Fresh Clarion being ready dight,
He with good speed began to take his flight,
Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser's Muiopatmos.*

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *lustiness* of the child; but when it is less, it is some indisposition of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 353.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*, and being in good liking, were set on a stall to shew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to shew their activity and strength. *Dryden's Persius.*

Lu'stless. *adj.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser.*

Lu'stral. *adj.* [*lustrale*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

Lustra'tion. *n. s.* [*lustration*, French; *lustratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

Job's religious care,
His sons assembles, whose united prayer,
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censors rise;
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

What were all their *lustrations* but so many solemn purifyings, to render both themselves and their sacrifices acceptable to their gods. *South's Sermons.*

Should Io's priest command
A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning sand;
Through desarts they wou'd seek the secret spring,
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *lustration*,
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

Lu'stre. *n. s.* [*lustre*, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.
—Lest it see more prevent it; out, vile gelly; where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To the foul time doth perfection give,
And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty still. *Davies.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison's Ovid.*

Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies;
No longer shall their little honours keep,
But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A sconce with lights.

Ridotta sips, and dances till she see
The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she. *Pope's Horace.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [From *lustre*, Fr. *lustrum*, Latin.] The space of five years.

Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is high time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*

Lu'string. *n. s.* [from *lustre*.] A shining silk; commonly pronounced *lutestring*.

Lu'strous. *adj.* [from *lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 956.

Lu'stwort. *n. s.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.

Lu'sty. *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

This *lusty* lady came from Persia late,
She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Qu.*

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakesp.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there pursue the chase. *Otway.*

Lu'tanist. *n. s.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.

Luta'rious. *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind. *Grew.*

LUTE. *n. s.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.]

1. A stringed instrument of musick.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

In a sadly pleasing strain
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,
Love-whisp'ring woods, and *lute* resounding waves. *Dunc.*

2. [From *lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

Some

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move,
These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

To Lute. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close with lute, or chemists clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Iron may be so heated, that, being closely *luted* in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Lu'tulent. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To Lux. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put
To Lu'xate. } out of joint; to disjoint.

He complained of extremity of pain, and suspected his hip *luxated*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Consider well the *luxated* joint, and which way it slipped out; for it requireth to be returned in the same manner. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

Luxa'tion. *n. s.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjointing.

2. Any thing disjointed.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE. *n. s.* [French, *luxus*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuousness.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd,
And all the various *luxe* of costly pride. *Prior.*

Luxu'riance. } *n. s.* [from *luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance;
Luxu'riancy. } abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiseman.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator*, N°. 47.

While through the parting robe th' alternate breast
In full *luxuriance* rose. *Thomson's Summer.*

Luxu'riant. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon's Essays.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milton.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be so. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid's Epistles.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, th' uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

To Luxu'riate. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.

Luxu'rious. *adj.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Latin.]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.

2. Administring to luxury.

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Luxurious cities, where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleasure.

Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix.

Luxu'riously. *adv.* [from *luxurious*.] Deliciously; voluptuously.

Hotter hours you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakespeare.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never supt in solemn state;
Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*

LU'XURY. *n. s.* [*luxuré*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.

Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish elation of heart. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 464.

2. Lust; lewdness.

Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His bestial appetite in change of lust,
Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.

Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the very *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 479.

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

Ly. *v. n.* [A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs: when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leaʒ, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*; *plainly*, *plainlike*.]

Lyca'nthropy. *n. s.* [*lycantropie*, French; λύκος and ἄνθρωπος.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

He sees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycanthropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

Lyeke. *adj.* for *like*. *Spenser.*

Ly'ing, the participle of *lie*, whether it signifies to *be recumbent*, or *to speak falsely*, or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations befal me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts* xx. 19.

Lymph. *n. s.* [*lymphe*, French; *lympha*, Lat.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ly'mphated. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad. *Dict.*

Ly'mphatick. *n. s.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lympha*, Latin.]

The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glandules. *Floyer.*

Ly'mpheduct. *n. s.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Latin.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lympheducts*, an art'ry, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and close together wound, contain. *Blackmore.*

LYNX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the *linx*'s beam. *Pope.*

Lyre. *n. s.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes then to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*

My softest verse, my darling *lyre*,
Upon Euphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touched his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick manner as upon that occasion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

Lyr'ical. } *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*, French.] Pertaining
Ly'rick. } to an harp, or to odes or poetry sung to an harp; singing to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song. *Milton's Agonist.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrical* verse, is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muse,
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

Ly'rick. *n. s.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

Ly'rist. [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

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